MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos
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TEL. 294.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL (PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $1.2. per annum.

No. 16,748. 第一萬六千七百四十九號 HONGKONG. TUESDAY. JANUARY 16, 1917. 中華民國六年大歲丙辰 PRICE. $3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
—o.—
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.40 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m...Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m to 5.00 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital		£2,437,506
II—Fire Funds		3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds		17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account		128,230
		£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch		£2,331,456
" Life and Annuity Branches		2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department		337,239
Other Receipts		478,940
		£5,339,223

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons. 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS
KOWLOON BAY

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS

SILENT GREY. HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

JUST RECEIVED
PER S.S. SOMALI
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.
PRICES MODERATE.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE

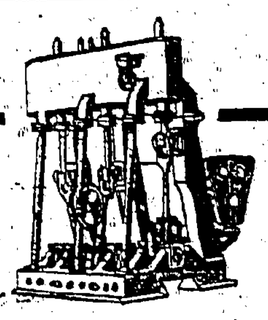
STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., *General Manager.*
Hongkong, April 11, 1912. 501

GILBEY'S SPEY-ROYAL
SCOTCH WHISKY.
IS GUARANTEED TO BE MADE FROM PURE MALTED BARLEY IN A POT STILL
10 YEARS OLD.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 43, GOVERNMENT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 480.
Shipyard: Shau-Sui-Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES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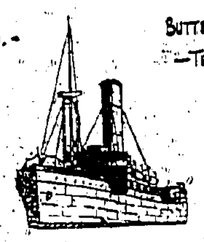
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG LTD.—
—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.— "TAIKOODOCK"
AGENTS:— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE No. 212—


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PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus. 1,400 feet above Sea Level.)
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From $6 per day max. Telegraph add: 'Peaceful' P. G. PFUSTER, *Manager.*

PATELL & CO.
Importers—Exporters
AND
Commission Agents
HONGKONG.
Branches:—
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.
China:—
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Central Location.
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS PASS ENTRANCE, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
TELEPHONE 373.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS. 'VICTORIA.' J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

TANG YUK TENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
[Consultation free.]

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE KAISER ON HIMSELF.

HIS EXCUSE FOR THE PEACE NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.

The *Norddeutscher Zeitung*, publishes a letter which the Kaiser addressed to Dr. Bethman-Hollweg, on October 31st saying:—

"The enemy peoples have been kept in the war by lies and frauds, because their rulers are without the moral courage to speak the word of peace. It is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels that he is responsible to God; who has a heart for his own and enemy peoples, who is indifferent to any wilful misrepresentation of his action, and who possesses the will to free the world of its sufferings.

"I have the courage, and, trusting in God, I shall dare to take this step.

"Please draft Notes on these lines, submit them to me, and make all arrangements necessary without delay."

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

ADMIRAL FOURNIER'S VIEWS.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

Admiral Fournier (who was recently the Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Ægean Sea) writing in the *Matin* of his visits to the Russo-Rumanian front states the Tsar informed him that in a few weeks the situation in the Balkans would assume a different aspect.

Admiral Fournier anticipates that the enemy will be mastered, as his progress will be stopped by cold and exhaustion; while his increasingly heavy losses will paralyse his efforts towards Salonika.

FLOODS AND SNOWSTORMS IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

A French communiqué states:—

Bad weather in Macedonia has caused numerous floods and there are heavy snowstorms in the Lake Prespa region.

The Italians repulsed an attack by the enemy and destroyed a munition depot at Putures, north of Armatus.

There have been engagements south of Lake Ochrida, particularly near Veliterna, where a detachment from Indo-China went into action. Another detachment is slightly progressing beyond Srets.

EXPLOSION ON JAPANESE BATTLE-CRUISER.

400 CASUALTIES.

TOKYO, Jan. 12.

An explosion occurred in the magazine of the Japanese battle-cruiser *Tsukuba*, while she was at anchor in the harbour of Yokosuka.

It is estimated that there were 400 casualties.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

GENERAL SMUTS TO REPRESENT THE UNION.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

It is officially announced that as urgent affairs prevent General Botha leaving South Africa, the Imperial Government has acceded to the Union Government's request to release General Smuts (*) from the East African Command at the earliest opportunity to enable him to represent South Africa on the War Conference.

[* The message reads "request release South East African command." We assume South to be a telegraphic mutilation of "Smuts."—Ed.]

FURTHER PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

An official report from Mesopotamia says:

We have progressed eastward and westward of Kut-el-Amara, and except for a small area north-east of Kut-el-Amara, the whole right bank eastward of Shatt-al-Hai has been cleared of the enemy.

A NEW AUSTRIAN "PUNITIVE EXPEDITION."

ROME, Jan. 15.

Austrian reports state that important contingents of Austrian and Bavarian troops are concentrating at Innsbruck to be trained for mountain warfare with a view to a new "punitive expedition" against Italy on the Trentino front in the Spring.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

A French communique states that there is fairly great artillery activity at Avre and between the Aisne and Argonne.

KING TO PRESENT MEDAL TO JAPANESE SOLDIER.

SEVENTY WOUNDS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

H. M. The King has consented to present the Military Medal to a Japanese soldier, Private Ohara of the Middlesex Regiment now in hospital at Edmonton with seventy wounds.

Ohara joined the Sikhs in India on the outbreak of the war, but was afterwards transferred to the Middlesex Regiment.

He was formerly a journalist at Tokyo.

THE SINKING OF THE BLUCHER

PRIZE COURT AWARDS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Prize Court has awarded £5,250 to a number of British warships for sinking the German battleship *Blucher* in the battle of the Dogger Bank on January 24, 1915.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The following vessels have been sun *Beaufront*, *Brentwood* (British); *Vestfold* (Norwegian), *Evangelos* (Greek), and the sailing ship *Ruby* (Russian).

DUTCH ARREST A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

FLUSHING, Jan. 15.

A Dutch warship brought in a German submarine which it found in Dutch territorial waters. The submarine will be interned.

LATER.

The submarine was released after investigation, and she was conducted outside territorial waters.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE CARSO COMMAND.

The 'Tribuna's' Gorizia correspondent states that General Boehmermolli, who was recently commanding in Galicia, has taken over the Carso command from General Baroevitch who has been removed in consequence of his mistakes. 80,000 Germans have arrived in anticipation of a new Italian offensive.

Reuter wires that Mrs Austen Chamberlain has given birth to a son.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

IN buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Company Limited.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1415

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong Jan. 11, 1917. 1414

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1413

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1412

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.

From 5 P.M. to 5.20 P.M. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

From 6.20 P.M. to 7 P.M. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.

The 8.10 P.M. car will be discontinued.

Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1917. 1420

'CHINA MAIL'

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME; AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

INTIMATIONS

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES).

CAPITAL $10,000,000.—

In shares of $10/- each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States.

Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF I. A. & CHINA,
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
& MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition".

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1917. 1395

A COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA WILL COMPLETE THE FAMILY CIRCLE DURING THE FESTIVE SEASON.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1323

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS.

Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.
TRY THEM.

68

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON-FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 170, Wellington Street, second floor.

[1251

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

QUALITY is the point which is necessary in an enjoyable Cigarette.

That's why "EMBASSY" VIRGINIA No. 77 has been justly described as THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

DARDANELLES AGREEMENT.

STATEMENT BY THE RUSSIAN PREMIER.

M. Trepoff, the late Prime Minister, in a speech, in the Duma, on the 2nd ult. said:—

"The vital interests of Russia are as well understood by our loyal Allies as by ourselves, and that is why an agreement which we concluded in 1915 with Great Britain and France, and to which Italy has adhered, established in the most definitive fashion the right of Russia to the Straits and to Constantinople.

The Russian people should know for what they are shedding their blood, and in accord with our Allies the announcement of this agreement is made to-day from this tribune. I repeat that absolute agreement on this point is firmly established among the Allies, and there is no doubt that after she has obtained sovereign possession of a free passage into the Mediterranean Russia will grant freedom of navigation for the Rumanian flag, which now, not for the first time, floats in battle side by side with the flag of Russia. (Prolonged cheers.)

I thought it my duty not to conceal from you the difficulties and sacrifices which we have still to endure in order to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion. But no difficulty and no sacrifice will stop Great Russia and her brave Allies on the path of reconstruction and of the consolidation of the bright future which will be the heritage of all the nations fighting for a just and holy cause. Our heroic troops and fleet are doing their great work without a pause.

The first task which falls on the rest of us is to devote all our strength and every hour of our time to productive work. Russia needs the common labour of every one, based on a regular distribution according to individual capacity. The effect of the common effort will be to advance us nearer to our one and great aim, victory. The patriotic duty of everybody is not to undermine the country's power, but to do the utmost to strengthen it. The history of the world has never known so decisive a moment. We must organize all the power of the nation and hurl it against the enemy. Nothing will resist that force. Remember that, however cruel the enemy's blows may be, the final victory is ours; it is surely approaching us, let us march united to meet it. (Loud cheers.)"

"RUSSIA'S HISTORIC CLAIMS."

PETROGRAD, December 3rd.

The Press is unanimous in expressing satisfaction at the Premier's declaration in the Duma with regard to the agreement between Russia and her Allies, establishing in a definite manner the rights of Russia to the Straits and Constantinople. The newspapers point out that this agreement will be received with the greatest joy by the people, because it satisfies the historic claims and imperious needs of Russia and is at the same time an act of mutual insurance by the peoples of Europe against the German danger.

The Retch, emphasizing the importance of the agreement, says that M. Sazonoff had a large share in its conclusion.

The "Novoe Vremya" considers that the agreement assures the pacific development of Russia and the vital interests of all the European Powers, chiefly Rumania, since the interruption of communication between the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports entails disastrous results for the prime necessities of the economic life of all Europe. "Consequently," the "Novoe Vremya" adds, "the placing of the Straits in the firm hands of a pacific people constitutes a necessity for the whole of Europe. The domination of the Russians on the Straits signifies profound peace and the tranquil development of economic life for all the peoples and Powers on the Black Sea coast, and the continuity of their commercial relations with Western Europe. Moreover, the handing of the Straits to Russia is the sole means of destroying at the root the aggressive plans of Germany which are dangerous to all humanity, and thus of assuring European peace for many years."

The "Bourse Gazette" points out that the possession of the Straits represents for Russia the realization of an historic problem based on interests of vital political and economic importance. "For all the Allies," adds the journal, "the war in the Balkans represents the most effective method of isolating the Central Powers and consequently of achieving in the common cause the desired result of victory."

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CURFEW ORDER.

AN UNLAWFUL PERFORMANCE BY THE CHEAPSIDE GOG AND MAGOG.

When the Rev. Ernest Tritton, of St. Barnabas' Mission Church, Shacklewell-lane, was summoned at the North London Police Court for allowing the bell to be rung after sunset, Mr Hedderwick said this was probably the first time a clergyman had been summoned for calling his parishioners together for evening service. The original idea of the bell was to warn off evil spirits, so that the congregation could assemble without fear, but now conditions had so changed that the ringing of the bell might summon a congregation of Zeppelins. Mr Tritton was bound over.

George Sainsbury was summoned at the Mansion House for permitting bells to ring at 65, Cheapside. The bells are those struck by mechanical figures—including Gog and Magog—attached to the clock outside the premises of Sir John Bennett, Ltd. A sergeant said that on October 31 he heard the figures chime the hour and the bell strike 11. The watchman was a new man, who could not control the figures, and they went on chiming all night. Next day he saw defendant, who said that he had quite forgotten to disconnect the clappers. He had been 42 years with Sir John Bennett.

The Lord Mayor, in adjourning the summons in order that a representative of the firm might attend, said it was a very serious thing, as the bells would indicate to any aircraft coming along that they were in Cheapside.

The Man Who Gets There

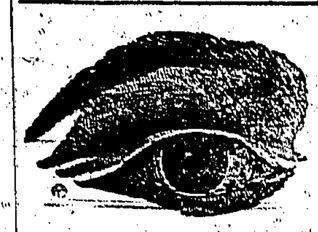
Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & CO. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS ARTS BLDGS. CHATER RD. HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BISAI & OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—
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Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	330/	60			
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Jessamopolitan Dock		55'	29'	6'	
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One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamps,
Spare burners.
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THE AMERICAN NAVY.

NAVAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, made public on the 8th ult., is a voluminous document, extending, with its appendixes, over 140 pages. It deals with the present condition of the service and its great development during the last year, owing to the increases made possible by the three year programme adopted by Congress.

Various recommendations are made, and the vital necessity of restoring the navy to its old place in the roster of sea power is emphasized. The building programme recommended by the Secretary is practically that agreed upon last year, when it was decided to condense the five year building programme into three years. Three battle ships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, fifteen torpedo boat destroyers, four fleet submarines, fourteen coast submarines, one fleet submarine tender and one destroyer tender, making forty-two vessels in all, are asked of Congress.

The General Board in addition to this programme recommends one additional battle ship, a battle cruiser and an increase in the number of the smaller craft.

Including the vessels provided by the present programme, the navy will, therefore, have the following numbers and types completed and in commission in 1921, the total being based on the General Board's estimate of survival for the present vessels of the navy:—

Battle ships, first line, 27; battle cruisers, 6; battle ships, second line, 25; armoured cruisers, 9; scout cruisers, 13; cruisers, first class, 5; cruisers, second class, 3; cruisers, third class, 10; destroyers, 108; fleet submarines, 12; coast submarines, 130; monitors, 6; gunboats, 18; supply ships, 4; fuel ships, 15; transports, 5; tenders to torpedo vessels, 6; special types, 8; ammunition ships, 2. Total, 421.

No statement of the relative standing of our navy, either to-day or at the completion of the programme, is attempted, as the naval increases of the belligerents in the present war are being withheld, making it impossible to give an accurate estimate of the navies of the warring Powers. Secretary Daniels expresses confidence that the present determination to provide an adequate navy will be carried out in the future. "In the past, within the short period of less than a score of years," he says, "we have seen the navy of the United States rise from the fourth or fifth position among the world's navies to a good second and then slip back in 1911, until it was a doubtful third. This generation will not again see such an indefinite, halting, uncertain naval policy."

Particular attention has been devoted to the improvement of protection of capital ships against underwater torpedo attack and the experimental investigations have indicated that underwater protection of new battle ships is far superior to that of any previous battle ship in any navy.

THE PERSONNEL.

Criticism that our naval legislation has been lopsided and unbalanced, inasmuch as the authorization of ships did not carry with it a corresponding increase in the number of men will not, in the judgment of the Secretary, apply to the last legislation, as the act authorizes an enlisted force of 74,700 men, and further authorizes the President to increase this number to 87,000 in time of emergency.

The system of promotion by selection of line officers, succeeding the antiquated and un-American method of promotion by seniority, is renewed. The new system will, it is claimed, insure certain prospects of promotion to those officers best qualified for the exacting duties and high responsibilities of command of our ships and fleets, and at the same time preserve to the country the services in the lower grades of officers of lesser ability but still of great value owing to their education and training.

The shortage of officers in both the line and staff will be materially lessened by a bill passed last year which permits the commissioned personnel to be automatically increased from time to time to meet the necessities of the expanding navy. In addition thirty acting ensigns for the performance of engineering duties only may be appointed from civil life each year for the succeeding ten years and an additional midshipman for each Senator and member of Congress has been authorized. This will increase the number of students at the Naval Academy by approximately fifty per cent.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Marine Corps has been increased by 255 officers and 5,034 enlisted men, and the establishment of a large post on each coast as training stations for its expeditionary forces has now become necessary. San Diego has been selected as the site for the west coast post, but lack of room will prevent the establishment of the east coast site at a navy yard and its location has not yet been determined.

The report treats of the services of the marines in Hayti and Santo Domingo during the last year, and the highest praise is given to this arm of the service for its splendid record.

The Secretary shows that the recent authorizations of increase in personnel, including the marines and other corps, make a grand total of 94,209. Adding to this the 25,028 men who have served or are serving in the principal navy yards or in the navy munition plants and are, therefore an important part of the personnel of the navy, the total of 119,297 men is reached, which with the 8,750 officers of the navy and Marine Corps, reaches a grand total of 128,047. This is not taking into account the 9,884 officers and men in the Naval Militia, who give part of their time, and the growing number in the various reserves provided for by the law of 1916.

YARDS AND DOCKS.

One of the most striking lessons of the present European war has been the need of well equipped shore stations, where repairs and building may be carried out. A few years ago many naval experts recommended the closing of some of our yards and the concentration of our shore stations into a few units. The experience of the war has convinced these experts that naval warfare under modern conditions calls for the expansion rather than the contraction of existing shore stations. The need for dry docks in excess of those already authorized and the enlargement of the Puget Sound and Charleston dry docks to enable them to take care of the larger ships of the navy is emphasized.

The policy of encouraging construction of large dry docks by private corporations by means of contracts with the Navy Department, guaranteeing a minimum usage of docks by the navy for a period of years, is recommended. The present dry docks and the completion of those now under construction and authorized soon will give the navy six dry docks of maximum size, of which three will be located on the Atlantic coast, one on the Pacific coast, one at Panama and one in the Hawaiian Islands.

Construction in the navy yards of battle ships is reported as showing great and increased economy, the actual saving on the cost of building the Arizona in the New York yard as compared with that of the New York and Florida being $678,239.82, in spite of the much higher cost of labour and the necessity of paying $133,720.95 in bonuses for overtime work in the desire to rush construction. The cost per ton of building the Arizona was $210.62, as against a cost of $286 for the Florida, which was also built at the New York yard.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

The new battle ships will carry 16-inch guns instead of 14-inch, and the new battle cruisers, which will develop unprecedented horse power, are expected to attain a speed of thirty-five knots. This will give them an excess of speed of fourteen knots over the battle ships, which is believed to be sufficient to insure that those vessels will retain their advantage of speed as compared with the heavily armoured battle ship type throughout their life.

A larger calibre 16-inch gun has been designed, and if its trial comes up to expectations these will be installed in the 1918 battle ships. The three gun turret has proved a success, and anti-aircraft guns are being rapidly provided for the fleet; and the batteries to be mounted in time of war on board auxiliary merchant ships are being manufactured, although the appropriation of last year has proved insufficient owing to the advance in the cost of labour and material.

Contracts have been awarded and work is under way on the shells needed to supply deficiencies, and additional contracts are being prepared in the case of 14-inch projectiles. The stock of powder is reported as all that could be desired, and the manufacture of necessary accessories outside of shell and powder has been pushed so vigorously at the Washington Yard and elsewhere that the situation in this respect is satisfactory.

Great improvement in target practice by the navy during the last year is reported, and the statement made "that the American navy has not only equalled but in battle target practice has actually excelled the best records believed to have been made in recent European naval battles." The scores made last winter at mean battle range averaged eleven per cent. of hits. The dreadnoughts at long battle range averaged seven per cent. of hits and at mean battle range twenty-one per cent.

AERONAUTICS AND RADIO SERVICE.

Mr. Daniels declares that the development of aeronautics has not progressed as rapidly as its usefulness demands, but adds that efforts are being made to obtain the fullest co-operation with the Army Aviation Corps and the civilian efforts to improve the service, and that the Pensacola aviation base is being rapidly equipped. The radio service, whose title has been changed to "Naval Communication Service," shows a rapid growth. In 1913, 12,854 commercial messages were handled, while during the last year 97,064 commercial messages and 628,997 official messages were transmitted.

Fifty-one radio stations are now in operation, and the new medium power station at Point Isabel, Texas, soon to be in operation, is expected greatly to facilitate communication with vessels in Mexican waters.

Marked improvement has been made in the radio equipment of ships and on the more important shore stations, and communication can now be maintained over greater distances. Experiments are being continued with direction finding apparatus with very gratifying results. The experiments of last year in wireless telephony are mentioned and a bright future is predicted for it.

For the business side of the navy, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has shown some remarkable savings in purchases and economies in many ways, and in connection with the duties of the Pay General it is asserted by the Secretary that the navy ration is so good as to make ours the best fed navy in the world. In the body of the report Mr. Daniels declares that he feels it a duty "to warn as solemnly as I may against the danger that lies in a possible feeling on the part of our people that the navy has now been attended to, has been placed where it belongs among the great navies of the world and that there is nothing further to be done."

A LADIES' COLUMN.

FRENCH FASHIONS.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT IN THE "TIMES."]

The Parisians still talk about economy, and many of them practise it, as reason or necessity suggests. The economies that the present asks of women touch [illegible] in each class there are those who have practised economy from the first weeks of the war, and to whom it is an old habit. As in all situations, the normally good things that are done pass almost unheeded, but the things which are not good are recorded loudly. At the present moment the indiscretions and thoughtless indulgence of the general public are being brought into the light; therefore, it is only fair that the wisdom and self-sacrifice of many individuals should be remembered.

* * *

The picture presented by the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne on a fine Sunday morning is not suggestive of economy, it is true, but if it is to be viewed fairly it must be remembered that in times of peace the women who wear lovely clothes will change them every Sunday, whereas in war time one coat will last the winter. That is where commonsense economy comes in. The Frenchwoman does not count dowdiness as economy, and she protests against any neglect of her appearance. "What good does it do anyone for me to look plain?" she asks. So she buys less, but she buys with the same care as before the war. No woman understands the power of right expression better than she, and no woman remains so unmoved by expressions which she does not consider right. Thus no appeals for indiscriminate economy will move the Frenchwoman, but when once her reason is convinced she will impose the strictest of economical rules both on herself and her household. At present she is by no means convinced that the best way to economize is to stop the country's trade, even in luxuries, and every day individual appeals come from all sides for consideration in relation to the general good. "If I close my house, what becomes of all my servants?" cries one. "If I shut my shop, what becomes of me?" cries another. "If we shut up our dressmaking rooms, what becomes of our workgirls?" protests a third; and so on. Their arguments resolve themselves into: "What is the good of robbing Peter to pay Paul?" The thing to do is to find some solution that will allow all sides of life to go on which tend to keep up the spirits of the people. It is easier said than done, but in the meantime the aspect of the city is not dull, in spite of the fog, and the want of lights.

* * *

The theatres get their audiences, the cinemas are crowded, tea shops do a brisk trade, and big shops are uncomfortably full in the afternoon. Christmas preparations are not very noticeable yet, although the authorities have announced that they intend to show a wide indulgence to all festive doings so that trade may not suffer. The little stalls on the boulevards are to be sanctioned, and the closing hour of the shops will be looked on leniently by the police. Christmas trees for children and hospitals will be forthcoming, presents will be largely bought from things made by wounded soldiers and home festivities will be chiefly for the children.

CAREFUL DRESSING.

In the meantime the Frenchwoman is dressing as well and as carefully as ever. Her latest caprice is the long black satin coat trimmed with fur and embroidered on the hips in black silk to suggest pockets. Nothing she has worn this winter suits her better. The satin is dull and rich and soft; anything hard and brilliant would fail to give the right effect. In cut it is full in the skirt and nearly as long as the dress over which it is worn. The upper part has rather a Russian look, and the fur which trims it is put on in broad, disconnected bands: a strip across the back and front of the skirt's edge and not at the sides, or the other way round. Fur at the throat forms a wide, straight collar, inside which the lady keeps her head untrammelled, and only closes it if she feels cold. Fur at the wrists and a muff follow as a matter of course.

* * *

Black velvet is also growing in favour, especially for the three-piece costume, and the hats in fashion are tightly draped little toques in satin or panne with a very upstanding fantasy in front or nothing at all but a flat design in black embroidery or jet. There is no doubt about the renewed smartness of the all-black hat. Colour in clothes if you will, but not in hats, seems to be the milliner's verdict; and judging by results she is right. All the best-dressed women have the neatest little toques put on with unquestionable style. The shape is put well down over the forehead, just a shade on one side; an almost invisible veil keeps the hair neat.

But invisible veils are for days when the war is not too present in the mind. The lace veil suits present purposes. A clear mesh and a good pattern that falls becomingly on the cheeks in dark blue, black, or grey suit most women, and nothing looks better or is more economical. Veils, unless the wearer is in the freshness of youth, make for tidiness, and to weary faces they are a protection.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

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Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

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HOW WAR AFFECTS LONDON FOOD PRICES.

Mr. William Harris, presiding at the annual meeting of the Carlton Hotel, held at the Ritz Hotel, gave a list of the principal increases in the prices of food that the hotel had had to pay in June, July and August this year as compared with the same months in 1913.

They were: Meat, 28 per cent.; poultry, 19 per cent.; game, 9½ per cent.; fish, 31½ per cent.; hams and bacon, 23 per cent.; eggs, 68½ per cent.; butter, 27½ per cent.; cheese, 42 per cent.; bread and flour, 73½ per cent.; vegetables, 7½ per cent.; potatoes, 64 per cent.; fruit, 6 per cent.; milk, 42 per cent.; cream, 28 per cent.; tea, 48½ per cent.; groceries, 37½ per cent.; preserves and jam, 23½ per cent.; ice, 35 per cent.; coal, 41½ per cent., and sundries, 14 per cent. increase.

Mr. Harris added that the price of oysters in 1916 was the same as in 1913. Only in one item, coffee, had they been able to save, where, by reason of very advantageous contracts, they showed a decrease of 10½ per cent. For the month of September, 1916, the rises in prices are even greater. Forty per cent. of their visitors came from North America and 25 per cent. from the Continent of Europe, and both these sources of business had very largely ceased to exist. He thought after the war there would be an unprecedented number of visitors from North America.

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Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Game*, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce *can* be used, **LEA & PERRINS'** is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.
Sanaphos.

Immediate
Nutriment for Overworked, Underfed
Nerves and Brain

Within ten minutes you will feel distinctly the beginning of the undeniable benefit that Sanaphos gives you. Yet it is not to be confused with harmful stimulants, which only make matters worse. It is not a stimulant, not a drug; it is an energising food, which almost instantly begins to give new strength to your nerves and to your body.

Sanaphos T.M. Reg.

To restore your physical fitness;—to restore poise of the nerve system;—to repair the results of weariness and overwork:—take a glass of Sanaphos on rising, at mid-morning, mid-afternoon, and on going to bed.

For Sleeplessness, Irritability, Depression, Derangement of Health, Anxieties, Overstrained or Underfed Nerves, Sanaphos is unequalled.

Thousands of Doctors, Nurses and laymen testify to its superiority.

Your own experience will prove that it does all that we say it does.

If your chemist has not Sanaphos write for a free sample, mentioning his name, and a trial package will be sent to you free and post-paid. Supplies can be obtained from any of the following Wholesale Agents: Fletcher & Co., Hong Kong; The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when finger on the leaves the impression under the skin you which defies all the usual remedies. Perhaps swollen, the joints same with the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds that will not heal, or allowed to ... you of the pain you have ... and is hopeless, or to amputation. ... can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will ... Send to the DRUG Stores, for 1 Box of

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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1917. 1421

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9 p.m.—Meeting of the Perseverance Lodge.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Noon.—Diocesan Boys' School Prize Giving.

Noon.—Presentation of Prizes by Lady May at Belilios Public School.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18:—
11 a.m.—Diocesan Girls' School Prize Giving.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19:—
3 p.m.—St. Stephen's Girls College Prize Giving.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20:—
Noon.—Auction of R.C. "Kung Ting", at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.15 p.m.—Cricket: Volunteers v. Reserves on H.K.C.C. ground.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23:—
Chinese New Year.
General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24:—
General Holiday.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25:—
Burns' Night.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26:—
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Scatholders and Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27:—
Entries close for Hongkong Race Meeting.

MONDAY, Jan. 29:—
H.K. Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co's. Meeting.
11.45 a.m.—H.K. Central Estate Ltd's. Meeting.
Noon.—H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co's. Meeting.
12.15 p.m.—H.K. Land Reclamation Co's. Meeting.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

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Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum: postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: 'MAIL', Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL COMPANY

BIRTHS.

EMMETT.—On January 9, at Shanghai, No. 689 Rue Ratard, to Mr and Mrs E. C. EMMETT, a daughter.

MORRISS.—On January 10, at Shanghai, to Mr and Mrs HAYLEY MORRISS, a daughter.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917.

THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELLICOE'S recent public statement that the enemy submarine menace, which he described as now greater than ever, "must and will be dealt with" sufficiently indicates that nothing is being left undone by the Admiralty to cope with the menace. It is well known that since Admiral TIRPITZ declared the "pirate" blockade of the British coasts, Germany has lost a very considerable number of submarines in the effort. Mr. BALFOUR, when First Lord of the Admiralty, wrote of these losses towards the end of 1915 as having been "formidable." At the outbreak of the War Germany had a force of about 36 submarines completed, but when their usefulness was demonstrated in the War, she set about building submarines as fast as she could. While it is probably not far from the truth to say that the Allies have been destroying German submarines almost as fast as the boats are built, it is evident that the German Admiralty still pins its faith to the submarine as its only possible naval weapon. Constant improvements are being made in the construction of these boats, making them more effective than their predecessors, and the problem of the Allied Naval Authorities is to cope with these changes by newer and more effective methods of dealing with submarine operations. Admiral JELLICOE in the speech to which we have alluded indicated some of the difficulties, notably the fact that torpedoing was possible at a distance of 10,000 yards, beyond which visibility was bad, especially in the North Sea. Completely ignoring the undertaking Germany gave to the United States hardly a year ago that no ship any where should be sunk without warning and without saving the lives of those on board, unless it attempted to escape or offered resistance, German submarine commanders continue to sink ships without warning, and it not infrequently happens that the submarine itself is not seen by the look-outs on board the victimised ships. One of the methods recently advocated for meeting this form of "frightfulness" is another form of frightfulness—namely a declaration that the Allies will exact ton for ton for the shipping destroyed. German newspapers are claiming that shipbuilding has gone on unceasingly in Germany during the war and that this, combined with the steady destruction of British ships by German submarines, has adjusted the relative strength of their own and the British mercantile marines. That is a tale which only extremely credulous people are likely to believe. The truth of these reports may well be doubted, for the demands of the German Admiralty on the shipbuilding yards of Germany can have left but a very small margin of opportunity for building merchant ships, and in any event it can be regarded as certain that the British mercantile marine will have little to fear from German merchant shipping for some time after the close of the war.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Straits Government are aiding the passage home of volunteers for military service by a fixed payment of £30.

The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China is prepared to receive and forward to London applications for the New War Loan.

The recent pantomime "Puss in Boots" given at Shanghai will result in a donation of between £1,250 and £1,300 to the Allied Red Cross Funds.

A godown belonging to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at Hankow was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. The total damage is expected to amount to over a million taels.

It is announced by advertisement that Application forms for membership of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association can be obtained from all the Banks as well as the Union Insurance Society of Canton.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Passage Money Fund.....$50.

The *Malay Mail* has printed as a Supplement "The Roll of Honour and List of Malay States men serving." Both lists are very long ones; a rough calculation shows the List of men serving to contain close upon a thousand names.

It is stated that a company under the style of the Holland Ceylon Maatschappij, with support in conjunction with the Netherlands Trading Company, has been formed with a capital of two hundred million guilders to conduct important trading operations in the East.

A man was accidentally drowned yesterday from a boat lying alongside a steamer in the harbour. The woman in charge of the boat reports that about 6 o'clock last night the deceased, who was her foki, fell overboard while sitting on the gunwale. The body has not yet been recovered.

In reference to Mr. F. Wile's recent statement about Germans taking the place of Britons in the Chinese Customs, the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* telegraphs:—"I am officially informed that the total number of Germans on the staff in 1914 was 199, whereas now the number is 125. No German appointments to the indoor staff have been made since the beginning of the war, and although a few have been accepted for the outdoor staff there is a net decrease of 56 in that department. There is no foundation for the statement that Germans are being substituted for Britons who have gone to the war."

Yesterday afternoon Messrs Hughes and Hough, auctioneers to the Government, sold by auction at Happy Valley, 'on the spot,' 19 sites for the erection of booths and matsheds on Government ground adjoining the Race Course. The booths are used during Race Week. The attendance was good and the total amount obtained, $14,210, constitutes a record, beating last year's high figures. The prices and purchasers were as follows:—No. 1, $500.00, Hongkong Jockey Club; No. 2, 490.00, Hongkong Jockey Club; No. 3, 570.00, Hongkong Jockey Club; No. 4, 470.00, Unity; No. 5, 620.00, Unity; No. 6, 800.00, Unity; No. 7, 910.00, B. Xavier; No. 8, 1120.00, R. J. Remedios; No. 9, 860.00, A. Ritchie; No. 10, 960.00, B. Xavier; No. 11, 1,000.00, An Low; No. 12, 1,010.00, Chew Fung; No. 13, 1,000.00, Kwong Kee; No. 14, 1,000.00, Man Kee; No. 15, 1,100.00, Apj; No. 16, 950.00, Lee; No. 17, 390.00, Ah On; No. 18, 350.00, Ah On; No. 19, 110.00, Ah On.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.

Steamboats	$ 20½	buyers
Indos Def.	122½	buyers
China Sugars	127½	sales
Malabons	36	buyers
Wharves	86	sellers
Hkong Tramways	7	buyers
Shai Cottons	Tls. 114	sales

THE MAGISTRACY.

CHARGE AGAINST AN INDIAN CONSTABLE.

An Indian Constable was charged before Mr. Wood with assaulting a rickshaw coolie at the entrance to the "Star" Ferry pier. Major T. A. Robertson said he hired this coolie every day to convey him from the pier to the office. On 4th January the coolie was waiting for him as usual and left the rickshaw stand to meet him when the defendant stopped him and ordered him to go back. The coolie pointed to the Major waiting on him and the defendant struck him a blow on the face.

The defendant denied having struck the complainant. He said he merely stopped him with his hand. He had great difficulty in carrying out his orders at that stand. The defendant was dismissed with a caution.

THEFT OF A NECKLACE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of a gold neck-chain and a gold appendage of the value of $175 from the person of a Chinese young lady in a street at Shek-tong-sui. Evidence was partly heard and the case was adjourned till Saturday.

UNJUST SCALES.

A Chinese shopkeeper was fined $25 for keeping and using unjust scales. The scales were stated to be 11 per cent. against the purchaser. Defendant had two sets of scales that were correct but were not in use. It was presumed that they were for production in the event of a call by an Inspector.

THEFT OF A PIPE.

A charge of stealing a water smoking pipe from a house in Yaumati was brought before Mr. Melbourne. The thief, a young Chinese boy, was traced by the owner of the pipe and learned that it had been sold to a marine dealer for 20 cents. The boy was sentenced to receive 10 strokes with the rod and twenty-four hours' detention. The marine dealer, a very old man, was prosecuted for receiving, but was discharged.

AN UNLICENSED POSTAL HONG.

Before Mr. Melbourne two Chinese were charged with attempting to send letters out of the Colony without having a license from the Postmaster General.

Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe, Postmaster General, who prosecuted, stated that the defendants were the proprietor and foki of a shop which was being used as a postal hong, for which no licence had been taken out. Twenty-one letters containing money had been seized, but in addition there were seven ordinary letters containing no coin. The letters were seized on board the Au-tau launch on their way to the mail steamer. The books found showed that the shop was a regularly conducted postal hong, but no licence had been taken out for it. It was a very grave offence, and he had to ask for a heavy penalty, as it was impossible for the Post Office to compete with these hongs unless such infringements were sharply dealt with.

Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of $7 on the foki and $121 on the master of the shop.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Charged with embezzling $2,000, Yuen Kuen, age 20, of Hung Shan, a Chinese clerk, was brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this afternoon.

Mr. E. Davidson, appeared to defend the charge, but the complainant (a Chinese) asked for permission to withdraw it, stating that the defendant was his brother.

Detective Inspector Sullivan said that if the complainant withdrew, the police would prosecute and subpoena the witnesses.

"I understand the Hon. C. S. P. does not want to compound a felony," said Mr. Davidson, "but does it not seem rather hard, your Worship that when no one wants to proceed with the case, the police should want to go on? May I add that there is nothing to prevent Your Worship from dismissing the case."

His Worship replied that he could not dismiss the case if the Hon. C.S.P. wanted to continue the prosecution.

Evidence was then given and the case adjourned.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ANCHORS.

Evidence was partly heard to-day in a charge of the theft of two anchors against M. Balusatin, first officer of the s.s. *Hue*.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr C. McLMesser) who is prosecuting, detailed the circumstances yesterday. He informed the Court that the s.s. *Hue*, which belonged to Messrs Marty and Company, had been lying in the harbour for some time past, arrangements being made for selling her to another firm. On January 10th, the captain of the boat reported to the Police that two anchors were missing, and the Captain saw him (Mr Messer) in his office about it. The Police made enquiries, and the anchors were discovered being taken out of the harbour in a junk. The junk was detained and the master stated that he had bought them from a marine store dealer at a "reasonable price." This was found to be true, and the marine store dealer then showed that he purchased them from a marine hawker to whom they had been sold by the defendant. The marine hawker was found, and he produced a receipt signed by the defendant. The police had that receipt. The only reason why he (Mr. Messer) was prosecuting was because Mr. Thomas, of Marty & Company, had approached the police and asked that the matter might be allowed to drop, as they had got the anchors back. Of course that was a question of compounding a felony, and the police could not be a party to that. Subsequently he was rung up on the telephone and asked if the charge could be withdrawn, the only reason given being that defendant was a white man, and was married. If defendant had been a Chinese, the Hon. C. S. P. suggested that the Company would not have minded prosecuting, and would never have asked if the man were married or not.

The evidence given this morning generally supported this statement.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, solicitor,) appears for the defence.

The case was adjourned till Friday afternoon.

TRAGEDY IN THE HARBOUR.

A CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE.

A very distressing occurrence took place in the harbour last night or this morning. Captain Sonne, of the s.s. *Huichow* was found in his cabin dead. He had a wound in his throat, his left wrist was deeply cut, and there was a revolver shot in his head.

The deceased had been in the employ of the China Navigation Company since 1902, and had been master of the *Huichow* for the past two and a half years. He was about 56 years of age, married, and had two daughters, one of whom is married. His home was at Shanghai. Captain Sonne was much esteemed by all who knew him, and the news of his tragic end will be deeply lamented by a wide circle of friends.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an Examination in First Aid held recently the following pupils from the Belilios Girls' School were successful:—Chung King Luk, Laura Figueiredo, Fok Yum Yung, Alda Franco, Lai Po-yuk, Ariozia Lopes, Florence Lyen, Poon San Han, Eunice Samy, Shin Tak Hing, Tang Hon Ying, Lucy Thomas, To Hwun Fong, Tung Lau Ngan, Wong San Tsan, Auria Xavier.

Dr. F. T. Keyt was the Honorary Lecturer to the Class and Deputy Surgeon-General Draper, R.N., acted as Honorary Examiner.

LUNG CHI-KWANG STILL CAUSING MUCH UNREST.

Reuter's Peking correspondent writing on the 7th inst, said:—

Two telegrams received by the Government from Kwangtung indicate that Lung Chi-kwang is still a source of considerable unrest. The first telegram is from the Kwangtung Assembly and states that Lung Chi-kwang, under the pretext of the difficulty in transporting troops to Hainan, is till occupying strategical points, with the object of opposing the appointment of Lu Lan-ching as Garrison Commissioner at Kiungchow.

The second telegram, which is from Lung Chi-kwang, reports that there is imminent danger of a conflict between his and the garrison troops and accuses the Garrison Commissioner of inspiring the Hainanese to oppose his troops. Lung Chi-kwang has requested General Lu Yung-ting to postpone the appointment of the Garrison Commissioner, but General Lu Yung-ting has refused.

Lung Chi-kwang alleges that the Hainanese were panic-stricken on the approach of the new Garrison Commissioner with troops.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST No. 11.

Already acknowledged	$164,636.90
General:—	
Orderly	20
Scholars of the Kowloon-British School	20.32
Accountant	25
Collected from the boxes at Star Ferry Pier, Tram Station and Blake Pier	5.99
Ojagar Singh (monthly subscription)	5
Staff, Lane, Crawford & Co. (monthly subscription)	138
Mr. M. Belsito	100
"A bet"	5
Scholars of the Victoria British School	10
Sarain Singh	20
Mr. J. McGregor (monthly subscription)	6
Mrs. J. McGregor (monthly subscription)	4
Miss W. M. Gomes	2
Robbie	10
F. H. T.	39.39
Proceeds of sale of two oil-paintings by Miss Fung Hon, sold at War Charities performance, Tai Ping Theatre	200
A. and I. L.	40
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	700
Proceeds of theatrical performances inaugurated by the China Sub-Committee per Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Chairman	19,600
Staff, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (monthly subscription)	49
Mr. W. G. Lay (Swatow)	20
Mr. T. Carr Ramsey (Swatow)	5
Mr. S. Barker (Swatow)	10
Mr. F. H. Fisher (Swatow)	5
Mr. T. J. Edwards (Swatow)	10
Mr. W. Howard (Swatow)	5
Mr. J. H. R. Hance (Swatow)	10
Mr. G. B. Joly (Swatow)	10
Ojagar Singh (monthly subscription)	5
F. H. T.	21.70
Mr. W. Morley	50
Staff, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (monthly subscription)	138
"Two Down"	5
E. K.	25
"Corporal"	1.65
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.	500
Monthly subscriptions	4,413.50
Prisoners of War:—	
Mrs. Cartwright	50
Some members of the Hongkong Club and profit on a Bowling Match	102.98
Some members of the Hongkong Club	33.80
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association:—	
An American	20
Monthly subscriptions	20
Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund:—	
Heelan Mac	10
Star and Garter Fund:—	
Mr. W. Adams Oram	100
G. B. D.	5
Three Indian Ladies	30
The Ladies' Bridge Book	26
National Association for Relief in Belgium:—	
Mrs. M. H. Quinn	10
Anonymous Xmas Thank Offerings	41
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., £25	216.22
Rev. David & Mrs. Sutherland, £2	17.30
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Hostel:—	
Mr. W. G. Humphreys	250
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	300
Messrs. Paterson & Co. Ltd., Perth	200
Mr. E. J. T. Warren	50
Mr. W. H. Smith	50
Mr. N. J. Stabb	100
Messrs. Benjamin & Potts	100
Mr. W. H. Potts	100
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beswick	100
"Conscience Money Bridge"	4
F. W. J.	100
Per Editor, "China Mail"	10
Collected at a New Year Dinner	120
Mrs. M. H. Quinn	10
N. E. D.	55
Rev. David & Mrs. Sutherland, £2	17.30
Mr. A. H. Harris, £10	86.49
Monthly Subscriptions	40
Royal Patriotic Fund:—	
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., £100	864.86
Officers Families Fund:—	
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., £100	864.86
Monthly Subscriptions	120
Red Cross:—	
Sale of "Our Day" photographs supplied free of charge by Mr. Ah Fong and sold by Messrs. A Tack & Co.	140
The Ladies of the B.W.W. Association, Swatow, per Mrs. F. C. Butcher	53.76
Collected on s.s. "Nam Sang," per Mr. C. W. Falk	122
Monthly Subscriptions	86.50
Lady Lugard Hospitality Fund:—	
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., £10	86.49
British and Foreign Sailors' Society:—	
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., £50	432.43
Soldiers' Club Association:—	
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., £25	216.22
Pipe Fund:—	
Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly subscription)	5
Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly subscription)	5
Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home:—	
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., £10	86.49
Bank interest	568.06
	$196,388.57
Earmarked amounts and amounts allocated and remitted	183,407.35
Balance in hand	$ 13,481.32

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY AND MALAYA.

HONORARY DEGREE OF LL.D. CONFERRED ON MR. LOKE YEW.

We take the following report from the "Malay Mail" (Kuala Lumpur) of the 5th inst.:—

What we believe to be a unique ceremony in the history of British Malaya took place in Kuala Lumpur yesterday afternoon when Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, invested Mr. Loke Yew, C.M.G., with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) of that University. The function took place at the Towkay's residence in Batu Road, and the attendance, in addition to Mrs. Loke Yew and other members of his family, included the Chief Secretary, the British Resident of Selangor and a number of leading members of the local British and Chinese communities.

Among those present were Messrs. J. Argyll Robertson, H. P. Clodd, W. Eyre-Kenney, M. A. V. Allen, J. L. Sime, L. H. Clayton, D. Freeman, H. N. Ferrers, J. H. M. Robson, P. W. Gloeson, J. Hands, Dr. and Mrs. McCloskey, F. M. Price, Dr. Gnoh Lean Tuck and Messrs. Loke Chow Kit, Chan Sow Lin, Choo Kia Peng, Yap Loong Hin, Ho Siew Chu, San Ah Wing, Liew Weng Chee, Tong Takin, Khoo Hock Cheong, Teh Siew Teng, Liew Pek Choon, Chan Wing, Low Leong Ngan, Leong Soon Leng, Wong Yok, Mooi Suit, Chew Kum Chuan, Leong Seong Theng, Cheong Yek Choy, Quay Cheng Liang, Long Kong Yim, Lee Man Pan, Kuan Tong, San Peng and Lee Yin.

Sir Charles Eliot said that his object in coming to Kuala Lumpur was to present personally to Mr. Loke Yew the honorary degree of LL.D. which had been unanimously voted by the Court, Council and Senate of Hongkong University. The degree was usually only given to the recipient in person in Hongkong. They had, however, made one exception in the case of Sir Frederick Lugard (now Governor of Nigeria), who had founded the University, and they were glad to make another exception in the case of Mr. Loke Yew.

"The brilliant nature," continued Sir Charles, addressing Mr. Loke Yew, "of your career in the Federated Malay States, has abundantly demonstrated your intellectual capacity, and the wealth you have acquired you have largely devoted to educational and philanthropic objects. The University feels it a great honour to enrol you among its members, and on your side we hope it will not be distasteful to be enrolled among the honorary graduates of Hongkong University, among whom we aim to include those most distinguished in the pursuit of learning themselves or in encouraging it in others."

Sir Edward Brockman, expressing his pleasure at being present, said that this was the first presentation of an honorary degree to an inhabitant of British Malaya. He did not think that any one could have been selected in preference to Mr. Loke Yew. Everyone knew what an interest he had taken in education.

The Chief Secretary then presented Mr. Loke Yew to Sir Charles Eliot as a fit and proper person to receive the honorary degree of LL.D.

Sir Charles Eliot duly invested Mr. Loke Yew with the cerise gown, green hood and black velvet cap of the degree.

Mr. Loke Yew, in acknowledging the honour done him, expressed his appreciation of the opportunities afforded him by the British Government. He asked Sir Charles Eliot to convey to the Governor of Hongkong and the University authorities his appreciation of the high honour conferred upon him, and concluded by thanking Sir Charles for coming to his house to confer the degree upon him.

The speeches were interpreted by Dr. Gnoh Lean Tuck.

After tea had been served the taking of a group photograph brought the function to a close.

Yesterday's ceremony marked the conclusion of Sir Charles Eliot's mission here since his return from Penang and Medan. On Wednesday he was entertained at tea by Mr. Choo Kia Peng at the latter's house on the Ampang Road, where he met the Chinese parents of students at the University of Hongkong who come from Kuala Lumpur. Sir Charles Eliot, who had been staying at Carcosa, left by the mail train last night for Singapore, en route to Hongkong. Dr. Loke Yew was at the station to see him off.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BELGIUM AND PEACE CONDITIONS.

REPARATION AND SECURITY ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The text of the Belgian reply to President Wilson's peace proposals has been published.

It says that President Wilson seems to believe that the objects of the belligerents are identical. The example of Belgium proves the contrary. Belgium never entertained desires for conquest, and the barbarity with which Germany is treating the Belgians does not indicate that she will guarantee in the future the rights of weak nations, whom she has not ceased to trample underfoot. Belgium welcomes, and relies on, the assurance of the United States to co-operate in post-war measures to protect small nations from violence and oppression. If a country was justified in saying that it was fighting to defend its existence it is Belgium, who was forced to fight or submit to disgrace. She passionately desired the unprecedented sufferings of her population to be ended, but could only accept a peace assuring reparation and security in the future. The generous assistance of the American people justifies the hope that the United States will echo the demand of the *Entente* for the restoration of Belgium to her place among civilised nations.

PEACE MANŒUVRES.

RUSSIAN COMMENT.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15.

The frankness and dignity of the Allies' Reply to President Wilson is contrasted with the Austro-German Note running amuk among the facts.

There is much amused comment on the German reference to the Boers, as the Russians are profoundly impressed with the success of British policy in South Africa.

The *Novoe Vremma* says:—"Paper guarantees are useless in the case of Germany. Her rapacious claws must be cut."

RUSSIAN NEW YEAR.

CONFIDENT ANTICIPATION OF DECISIVE VICTORY IN 1917.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15.

On the Russian New Year's Day the newspapers are full of military and political reviews and greetings to the Allies. There is a general note of confident anticipation of decisive victory in 1917.

CUSTOMARY CANNONADE ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

There has been the customary cannonade south of the Somme, in the region of Verdun.

Enemy reconnaissances south of Berryaubec were repulsed.

GERMANY AND RUMANIA.

REQUESTED TO LEAVE BUKHAREST.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.

A Berlin official message states that the representatives of neutral countries have left Bukharest at the request of the German authorities, on the ground that there is no room for diplomatic activities.

BULGARIAN GENERALISSIMO'S DECLARATION.

BULGARIA'S "HOLY TASK."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.

A telegram from Sofia states that Generalissimo Jekoff, in an Army Order, announcing the rejection of the Central Powers' offer of peace by their "insatiable enemies," states that he relies on their bravery and endurance to accomplish the holy task of the unification of Bulgaria.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL CHANGES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15.

The Reactionary ex-Minister of Justice, M. Stcheglovitoff, has been appointed President of the Council of Empire.

A number of retirements and fresh appointments replaces a Progressive by an Extreme Right majority.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN FOR 1916.

According to official figures the volume of foreign trade for the year just closing, exclusive of the last eleven days of December, amounted to Y1,077,052,000 in exports and Y729,840,000 in imports, totalling Y1,806,892,000, and showing a balance of Y341,212,000 in favour of export. As compared with the corresponding period of last year the exports show a gain of Y394,974,000 or 57 9/10 per cent. and imports a gain of Y211,194,000 or 47 per cent. These figures do not include the trade of Chosen and Taiwan

CHINESE AFFAIRS,

(Wah Tze Yat Po's Service.)

EXPLOSION AT THE FUSHUN COLLIERY.

A THOUSAND PERSONS MISSING.

PEKING, Jan. 15.

A terrible explosion has occurred at the Fushun Colliery, belonging to the South Manchurian Railway Administration.

Seventeen Japanese and 980 Chinese are missing.

It will probably be necessary to close up the pits to put out the fire.

THE CHENCHIATUN AFFAIR.

PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

PEKING, Jan. 15.

The Sino-Japanese dispute regarding the incident at Chanchiatun is practically settled.

It is reported that China has accepted all the minor demands, such as that the commander of the 28th Division shall be reprimanded, that the officers concerned in the affair shall be punished; that a warning against a repetition of such incidents shall be published; and an apology made by the Tuchun of Fengtien.

As regards the establishment of a police station, Japan will place on record the rights she claims, and her wish regarding the employment by China of Japanese military advisers and instructors.

A RUMOURED PLOT.

EX-MINISTER'S RESIDENCE SEARCHED.

PEKING, Jan. 15.

It being rumoured that "a certain plot" was being engineered at the residence of Sun Hung Yee (the former Minister of the Interior), a detachment of troops, with the consent of the President, searched the premises, but no evidence of plotting was discovered.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, Jan. 15.

The Government intends to restore local Government by two stages—the provincial Government will be instituted by June next, and district administrative councils by December.

THE OTHER MALAYA.

SOME ATTRACTIONS OF JAVA.

BRITISH AND DUTCH.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE "MALAY MAIL"]

Both from the geographical and from the ethnographical standpoint the whole of the Malaysian Archipelago possesses a singular unity. Sumatra and Java naturally continue on the map the line of the Malay Peninsula, and in fact the same race is found inhabiting both the islands and the mainland. At one period this unity was extended to the sphere of politics, and Raffles ruled both in Malacca and Java, but ever since his time a marked division has existed between Dutch and British Malaya.

Nowadays to cross the Straits of Malacca amounts to making a change almost equal to the one involved in passing from Harwich to Rotterdam. Accordingly anyone resident on this side who wants to make the most of a short holiday cannot do better than run across to Sumatra or Java in order to secure an entire change from the monotony of his everyday existence.

JAVA AS A HOLIDAY RESORT.

Our hill stations and our seaside sanatoria can be depended upon as far as rest is concerned, but they cannot provide the mental relaxation which comes from change of surroundings and change of society, and which is necessarily involved in the interest which foreign methods and foreign customs unconsciously create in our minds. Moreover, a holiday spent under a foreign flag possesses the further peculiar advantage that when it is ended one can look forward to returning home again convinced that after all our own ways are best, and full of eagerness to resume again the old familiar life. For however much we may be inclined to abuse our own authorities and find fault with our own methods, most of us are glad enough to find ourselves back again amongst the old familiar faces.

Still, it is so commonly that one hears that the one place in the Far East fit to live in is Java, and so many people sing the praises of this oriental paradise, that I personally felt doubtful as to whether I should be able to leave it—once I had landed there—and return to the F.M.S. with anything like the alacrity with which one turns one's back upon the dust and dirt of India.

DUTCH COMFORT.

Our Dutch neighbours have undoubtedly succeeded in making themselves comfortable in Java, but after visiting them there one is inclined to think that this fact is more due to themselves than to the country, and that they would succeed in making themselves comfortable anywhere. Unlike an Englishman in the East a Dutchman is not always either thinking of his last leave or counting on his next leave or repining that his leave is overdue. Such perpetual insistence on the bitterness of exile must affect first of all the spirits and then the health of anyone who indulges in it. The Dutchman on the contrary devotes himself to making the best of what he has and does not waste time in worrying over the unattainable.

The hotel in which I stayed on arriving was not actually in Batavia itself, but in an adjacent suburb called Weltevreden, and I was curious enough to ask the manager what the word meant. In return he asked me "Are we downhearted?" and answering his own question with a duly emphatic "No," said that was the meaning of Weltevreden. "All happy." Buitenzorg, the little hill station where the Governor-General lives, means much the same, "No worry." It is the motto of the whole country and the people thrive on it—at least I don't know how otherwise the Dutch women keep their good looks and their complexions, unless indeed there is something remarkably healthgiving in the properties of Rijstafel.

THE DUTCH OUTLOOK.

One feels also about the Dutch in the East that they cultivate a wider as well as a more philosophical outlook towards life than is the case with ourselves; they do not allow themselves to be entirely engrossed in business to the exclusion of everything else.

It is for example noticeable that both the modern steamers which call in at Singapore on the way to and from Soerabaya and Belawan are named after eminent Dutch men of science. Anyone not already acquainted with the works of Rumphius or Treub might acquire a fair knowledge of them by merely studying the pictures and inscriptions in the saloons of either ship.

Then of course the gardens at Buitenzorg and the museum at Batavia are world famous, while in the way of the facilities they afford for obtaining modern literature the bookshops of Batavia put Penang to the blush.

Nothing, however, is more likely to surprise the casual visitor than the Cathedral at Batavia if he should chance to attend a service there. It is not particularly remarkable that there should be a large Roman Catholic Church in such a place. Every large port in the East contains one, usually in the native quarter, where some bearded champion of the faith may be found struggling to guide a somewhat unenthusiastic flock. But what is remarkable about the big new church which flanks the Waterloo plain is the atmosphere of Dutch opulence and Dutch cleanliness which pervades the whole place. Nowhere throughout the East from Bombay to Hongkong can there be found a church in which the service is performed with the same seemliness and dignity.

The principal service on Christmas morning took place at 5 o'clock in the morning, an hour at which I did not find it convenient to attend, but when I was present I was surprised to find that both as regards the music and the preaching as well as in every other respect the whole service was exactly such as might have been expected in a European city, and that the congregation were equally remarkable for the East. Well dressed and attentive, they filled the building, which is a large one, right up to the doors. One is accustomed to hear a certain amount of discussion as to why attendance at church is so poor throughout the East, and it never seems to occur to those in authority that a man is not likely to attend unless he can depend upon having a service performed with as much decency and order as he has been accustomed to at Home. In fact it would be difficult to find throughout the East a single church where the architecture is not shoddy and the service not scamped. There is always something of the cheap and nasty about either the building itself or its furniture and appointments, as if they had been "made in Germany," as in fact they in most cases actually have. The Batavian Cathedral, on the other hand, although it is a new building, speaks almost as eloquently of ancient endowments and rich glebe lands as if it stood in the midst of an English close.

BRITISH AND DUTCH.

And the same spirit of ancient and ordered peace, the work of the patient and solid labours of succeeding generations, is spread over the whole country. The Government House itself, set amidst the ancient avenues that lead up to its doors, possesses something of the spirit of Windsor or of Hatfield. People may say that the Dutch in their hearts are pro-German and that the civility which they invariably show to English visitors is not genuine. But the thing is impossible; there can be no sympathy between the spirit of a race which so obviously values and appreciates the finer sides of life and the spirit of Potsdam. They must entertain the same feelings towards Prussia and Prussianism, that every gentleman, whatever his nationality, must entertain.

In this respect our interests are the same as theirs, and one cannot but feel that if our diplomacy had been somewhat more profound we might have turned our common feelings to some good purpose. The Germans never dared to overrun Belgium until they had given satisfactory assurances to the Dutch Government, and the key to the situation on the west front still remains where it has always been, in Dutch hands.

And at the same time the key to the peace and security of Netherlands India is in the hands of the Power which holds Singapore. These facts are so obvious that even the censor can hardly care to prevent their being stated, and the Dutch equally with ourselves must appreciate them. Rapidity of thought or action has never been their strong point, but they are uncommonly thoroughgoing and effective when they are once set into motion.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRINCE OYAMA.

INTERESTING CEREMONY IN TOKIO.

An interesting ceremony took place at the residence of the late Field-Marshal Prince Oyama, on the morning of December 29th, when a beautiful wreath, made of white flowers with white ribbons and bearing an inscription expressing the respect of the Russian Army for the leader of the valiant Japanese Army, which, having fought once against the Russians, has become now an Ally, was presented to the family with a request that it might be deposited on the tomb of the deceased, in the name of the Russian Army. The wreath was handed to the family by a deputation consisting of Colonel Yahontoff, who recently arrived to take up the post of Military Attaché at the Russian Embassy, Colonel Morel, who has been temporarily acting as Military Attaché, and Captain Ossipoff, attached to the Military Attaché.

ZEEBRUGGE.

THE NEW THORN IN THE BRITISH SIDE.

[BY RICHARD THEKELL IN THE "DAILY MAIL."]

For nearly two years the little Belgian port of Zeebrugge has ranked as one of the greatest of the minor phenomena of the war.

It fell into German hands in the great sweep "to Calais," and although the enemy has made no further progress on that road since October 1914, it still remains in German eyes an augury for the future, so often pictured by Herr Ballin, when the Empire of the Hohenzollerns shall embrace not only Antwerp but also ports that border the English Channel itself.

Zeebrugge is something of an enigma, even to those who are anxious to discover any and every possible reason or excuse for the proceedings of the Admiralty. It stands in the unique position to-day of being the only enemy port from which hostile warships, other than submarines, operate continually, and with complete impunity, to our detriment; and it is the only German naval base outside the "wet triangle."

It is not itself a shipbuilding centre; but when the Germans occupied Antwerp they gained possession of a certain amount of shipbuilding plant, which they promptly proceeded to utilise. They could not send their ships to sea by way of the West Scheldt, since that is Dutch territorial water, so they confined themselves to the building of such craft as could make their way up the Scheldt to Ghent, and thence, via Bruges, by canal to the sea.

Our first acquaintance with a German warship built at Antwerp was provided by *The Daily Mail*. On May 1, 1915, this journal published a photograph of a small torpedo-boat making its way through the basins in the Antwerp shipbuilding yards. It was one of the first of *The Daily Mail* Prize Photographs; and by a strange coincidence two of these same boats succumbed to the British Navy on the very day that the picture was published.

The A 2 and A 6—the "A," according to German practice, indicating where the boats were built—dashed out to the neighbourhood of the North Hinder Lightship and attacked a group of our mine-sweepers. They sank one, the Columbia; but before they could get back they were overtaken and sunk by a division of our destroyers. With a single exception, this is the only loss known to have been inflicted on enemy craft acting from Zeebrugge. The exception occurred in August 1915, when a couple of French destroyers met an "A" boat off Ostend and sank it.

INCREASING AUDACITY.

Since then the offensive attributes of the Belgian port have been greatly increased. The surface craft action from it are no longer of the canal type, which the German called "outpost vessels." They are fast destroyers of the most up-to-date design, armed with 4.1in. guns and said to have a speed of 36 knots. The British "L" class destroyers—the newest we had in commission when the war started—were designed for only 29 knots (vide 1914 Navy Estimates), while the majority of the destroyers that have so far been officially mentioned in connexion with the Dover Patrol were designed for no more than 30 knots and built about twenty years ago.

There is nothing as yet to show the origin of these German 36-knotters, but there can be little doubt that they were sent down through the North Sea from the building yards in or beyond the "wet triangle." In October 1914 Captain Cecil Fox was able to destroy four enemy destroyers trying to make their way south, but things have very obviously changed to our disadvantage since those days.

This year the operations of German torpedo craft operating from Zeebrugge have steadily increased in audacity. They began by harrying Dutch shipping—this time without molestation—round the North Hinder. Early this year they sank the Arabia, one of our mine-sweepers, off the Dogger Bank. By March they had so far established themselves that German merchantmen held up in Rotterdam since the start of the war began to slip out and home.

Out of a certain 23 that have slipped away not one was held up by a British warship. On top of that, and even more galling, we have had to submit to the capture of British merchantmen between Rotterdam and England, the seizure of British cargoes in Dutch bottoms, and the raids—scathless for the enemy—on the Channel, the Downs, and the vicinity of Lowestoft.

Mr Balfour said last week that Zeebrugge and the neighbouring coast is defended by powerful batteries. We had been told as much by the past and present Admirals of the Dover Patrol—the late Sir Horace Hood and Sir Reginald Bacon; but while the Admiralty are right in refusing to send the pick of our battleships to batter the place to pieces, is there any reason why the monitors should not be used for this purpose?

VALUE OF DUNKIRK.

It is the very thing they were built for, and they seem to have been used for it, though only spasmodically. The monitors have not been given a fair chance. They are cheap ships and carry a small complement, and, further, wars cannot be won without loss. We have not yet lost a monitor, not yet have we had one seriously damaged, in attacking Zeebrugge; and it is quite certain that we shall not eradicate the pest until we are prepared to accept the risk of loss in doing so. That the enemy has "powerful batteries" may appeal to Mr Balfour as an excuse for not attacking; it did not deter Beatty when he fell in with the Germans at Jutland Bank.

The enemy has taken precaution against attack from the air. He has mounted a large number of very powerful anti-aircraft guns, including among them 6-in weapons, firing a shell of about 100lb. He is working also to improve the harbour and approaches. A great deal of dredging is proceeding continuously. The German destroyers usually lie in the canal behind the town; but among the ships in the harbour recently were the fast Harwich steamer Brussels and the Dutch mail-boat Koningin Regentes.

However, even if we assume that Zeebrugge must still exist as an enemy base, is there any reason why hostile destroyers should be able to dash across to the Channel and our east coast at their pleasure and without interference? Grant them all their advantages: they can choose their own time and their own point of attack. Grant them even their high speed and the ability to prevent by submarines a constant patrol of the roads by which they must reach the open.

Granted all this, what is being done with Dunkirk? It is obviously not the German game to stay and fight, but it is equally obviously our game to make them fight if we can. Why is there not a flotilla of destroyers at Dunkirk, which is only thirty miles from Zeebrugge? The Dunkirk destroyers ought at least to make it necessary for the Germans to fight their way home.

WHAT OUR SOLDIERS READ.

IMPRESSIONS OF MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN.

The Committee of the East Indies Station Naval Fund make an urgent appeal to the public for gifts of books, magazines and papers. Miss Beatrice Harraden gives in "The Cornhill" a most readable account of her experiences in finding books for soldiers' reading.

"About eighteen months ago," she says, "Miss Elizabeth Robins and myself entered on our duties as Honorary Librarians to the Military Hospital, Endell Street, the only Military Hospital in England officered entirely by women. The doctor in charge is Dr. Flora Murray and the chief surgeon Dr. Le Garrett Anderson. There is a staff of fourteen doctors, including a pathological and an ophthalmic surgeon, a staff of thirty-six nursing sisters and ninety orderlies—all women. There are eighteen large wards, accommodating about 550 wounded.

"We were asked to collect a number of suitable books and magazines, and by personal intercourse with the soldiers, to encourage reading amongst the men, and to do our best to help them through the long hours of illness and inaction by offering them books which would amuse and interest them.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

We determined to have no red tape and to leave all the book-cases unlocked at all times, so that the men who were able to move about could come and pick out what they liked. And we arranged to go into the wards and take books ourselves to the men who were confined to their beds. Our view was that we should give them what they wanted, not necessarily what we wanted for them.

"It was quite possible that one man in a ward would be reading, say, Nat Gould's 'Jockey Jack'—a great favourite—and the man in the next bed would be reading Shakespeare, or 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' or Shelley, or Meredith, Conrad, or the Encyclopedia. We found, in fact, so many different kinds of minds and upbringings, that, we could never have remembered without the aid of a note-book what each man wanted.

"So after various experiments, this became our system. We divided the wards between us, and went round with our note-book to each beside, found out if our soldier cared to read, and, if he had no suggestion to make, found out in a vague sort of way, without worrying him, of course, what he would be likely to want—if, indeed, he wanted anything at all. For in some cases the very thought of a book was apparently worse than a bomb.

"We were asked for books on paper making, printing, cabinet-making, engineering, marine engineering, veterinary work, Sheffield plate, old furniture, organic and inorganic chemistry, fish-curing, coal-mining, counterpoint, languages, meteorology, electricity, submarines, aeroplanes, flowers, trees, gardening, forestry, the Stone Age, painting and drawing, violin-making, architecture and so on. The fish-curing instance was particularly interesting. The soldier in question was from Nova Scotia, and his father's business was fish curing. He was anxious to learn the English methods, and gain all the information he could during his sojourn in England, before he was invalided out of the army and returned to his home.

"We have therefore made it our business to supply those various needs, and also to provide any weekly papers bearing on different subjects in which the men are interested.

DEMAND FOR GOOD BOOKS.

"Turning aside from technical subjects to literature in general, I would like to say that although we have not ever attempted to force good books on our soldiers, we have, of course, taken great care to place them within their reach. And it is not an illusion to say that when the men once begin on a better class of book they do not as a rule return to the old stuff which formerly constituted their whole range of reading. My own impression is that they read rubbish because they have had no one to tell them what to read. Stevenson, for instance, has lifted many a young soldier in our hospital on to a higher plane of reading whence he has looked down with something like scorn—which is really very funny—on his former favourites. For that group of readers, 'Treasure Island' has been a discovery in more senses than one, and to librarians a boon unspeakable."

A CRIMELESS COLONY.

In the annual Colonial report of the Falkland Islands issued recently it is stated that the Colony stands entirely outside the much discussed vicious circle of crime and poverty, happy in being free from both. There is no necessity for any institution in the nature of a workhouse, and the gaol is almost always empty, except when tenanted by some recalcitrant sailor off a ship in the harbour. The large amount of money available in the pockets of the people is clearly shown by the heavy takings at bazaars, the expenditure at the annual race meeting at Christmas and on similar occasions, and the easy circumstances of the colonists have made it possible for them to show their patriotism by very considerable subscriptions to the various war funds. Nevertheless, there is a great want of every elementary comfort and convenience. Money cannot procure what is easily obtainable in England. There is a great shortage of house accommodation in Stanley; there is no water supply, and even in the best houses obtainable there are no bathrooms or any other conveniences such as the cheapest houses in England enjoy. Most of the horses, too, are still badly plagued and badly boiled and the severity of the climate increases the discomfort of living in them.

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MUSKETRY COURSE, 1917, PART I.

The names, with their respective scores, of the 36 men who on Sunday, January 14th, qualified to fire Part II. are posted at Headquarters' Club. The six highest scores (out of a possible 75) were:—

1. Trooper 794 Hodge 71
2. A.S.P. Frank's 70
3. Trooper 795 Connor 68
4. Maxim Gunner 734 Edwards... 67
5. Trooper 741 Relphs and P.C. 700 Abbas 65
6. P.C. 815 Mehal and P.C. 724 Feroz Ali 64

No. 2 Company.—All Recruits and all members of this Company who did not fire or failed to pass, Part II. of the 1916 Course, will attend the Range on Sunday next, January 21st, as follows:—

1. Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, leave Blake Pier 9 a.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters at about 1.30 p.m.
2. Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, leave Blake Pier at 1 p.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters about 4.30 p.m.
3. Recruits will attend with their respective Sections.
4. Members of No. 5 Section will bring their Service Rifles. Recruits and members of remaining Sections will have Rifles issued to them on the Range.
5. Company Inspectors and the Company Sergeant Major will attend on the Range all day.
6. Crown Sergeants and Sergeants will attend with their respective Sections.
7. Uniform, with Helmets to be worn by all to whom same has been issued.
8. No ammunition is to be individually brought on the Range.
9. Leave will be granted under S.O. 66 only. Ten men are on report for absence on 14th January.

STAFF AND INSPECTORS.

The following will attend Musketry on January 21st, leaving Blaks Pier at 9 a.m.:—

Surgeon Superintendent, Chief Inspector Wong, Staff Inspectors Clarke, Mackenzie and Lanigan. Also Surgeon Inspector Thomas, and Company Inspectors Un, Tape and Moon.

POLICE STROLL.

Wednesday, January 17th.—Class I. (Inspector Gerrard).

Thursday, January 18th.—Staff Class (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Friday, January 19th.—Class II. (Inspector Gordon).

For Composition of these classes, refer to Orders of 13th/15th January.

Class IV.—Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following result of his Examination:—Passed with Credit, Crown Sergeant Matthew Wong and Sergeant 37 Sung U Kwan. Passed, Crown Sergeants Chow U Ting and Chan Sig U, Sergeants 167 Lo Hun Ying, 104 Wong Tai Kow, 79 J. B. Law, 70 Yuen Kwok Yan and 26 A. S. Chan.

NO. 1 COMPANY.

All ranks except Recruits will parade, without rifles, under the O.C. Company at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, January 19th.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Staff Inspector Lanigan will do Visiting Patrol duty on January 23rd, on which date No. 1 Company takes over the duties of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE.

Certain Section Commanders have not yet sent in their lists of subscribers. In assisting in the monthly distribution copies, Section Commanders are advised to make use of the Postal Service (one cent stamp). Monies so spent will be refunded by the Business Manager.

JOINED.

No. 2 Company, Section 5.—P.C. 799 A. A. Britto.

No. 2 Company, Section 6.—P.C. 795 A. D. Soares.

BAND PRACTICE.

Thursday, Jan. 18th, at 6 p.m.

PARADES.

Wednesday, Jan. 17th.—All Recruits, for inspection.

(Sgd.) F. C. JAMES,
D.S.P. (B.).

An Order in Council occupying over half a column of the "London Gazette" is needed to sanction the employment at each of the Royal Marine Divisions and at the depot of one Royal Marine as printer and one as assistant-printer with extra allowances of £10 and £12 per annum respectively.

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Bombay Line. For BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORTSWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

Java Line. For MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA and MACASSAR.

Formosan Line. For TAMSUI, KEELUNG, ANPING, TAKAO, Via SWATOW and AMOY.

* "SOSHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 18th Jan., at 8 a.m.
† "JOSHIN MARU" ..... Saturday, 20th Jan., at 8 a.m.
† "AMAKUSA MARU" ..... Sunday, 21st Jan., at 10 a.m.

* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.
† Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

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Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1916. 1300

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF MADRAS", Captain WM. GRAY, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 16th instant at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1917. 1411

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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THE Company's Steamship "ATSUTA MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN, CO.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 20th January, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1917. 1415

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GERMANY'S NEW EFFORT.

DRASTIC MEASURES IN THE SPRING.

MORE MEN, GUNS AND SHELLS.

Despite the thick veil of censorship in Germany further information is to hand regarding the revolutionary changes in the whole social and economic life of the Empire which are in preparation and to some extent have already been effected.

The "Daily Telegraph" has received an interesting message on the subject from its Rotterdam correspondent. He writes:—"No one can yet say all that is or will be embodied in the great scheme of 'civilian conscription,' 'patriotic auxiliary service,' or by whatever other title it may eventually be christened. But its purport, if not its scope, is plain. The German Government is reorganizing the country, with a view to meeting the challenge of its enemies to a gigantic contest of men and material next spring. More soldiers, more guns, more shells—to meet that demand imposed by the ever-growing resources of the Allies. Every individual and every social interest of every individual in Germany, is to be sacrificed. 'Better and end with terrors than terrors without end.' That is the German people's new battle-cry. In other words, a supreme effort is being prepared to end the war next year, regardless of whether that end be national triumph or national suicide.

"The problem in course of attempted solution divides itself into three heads:—The provision of more men for the army, increased output of munitions, and greater supplies of food, particularly fat, for those engaged in war industries, and especially, of course, in the manufacture of guns and shells. The last named is by no means the least important. Something terrifically drastic has already been achieved. It appears that that matter has been taken in hand by none other than Hindenburg.

"Exactly what he did is still a secret. But this much is known, that enormously increased supplies of certain classes of food-stuffs are now available in the war industrial districts, that they are likely to be maintained, and that those responsible for provisioning the remaining population have been told that they must do the best they can with what does and will remain. Hindenburg has decreed, and his decrees will be put into operation, that every man and woman not engaged directly in war industries requiring physical exertion will get in future only enough food to keep him. Equally drastic measures are expected in regard to clothing. The purchase of certain classes of articles is already limited by law, and infinitely extended restrictions are expected.

"As to the form civilian conscription will take nothing is yet certain. It is probable that absolute compulsion, in name at least, will not exist, except as a last resource. In the first place everybody at present idle, or doing work not scheduled as of national importance, will be required to seek some—or as his case may be—different occupation. If he does not do so, or cannot find a position in a scheduled employment he will be 'called up' by the authorities and have to do just what he is told be them. Of course, this is in effect forced labour—absolute as far as those now idle are concerned, and practically so for those not engaged in war industries proper or in services necessary to the national existence. At all events every man within certain comprehensive age limits will be required to justify by labour his membership of the nation engaged, as the people are now told every day, in a 'struggle for its existence.'"

It has been made compulsory for Italian steamers and sailing vessels having more than 50 persons on board, including the crew, to be supplied with wireless telegraphy.

THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

LIGHT ON THE TROUBLES.

Some light is thrown on the political troubles in Russia by the following extract from a report of a meeting of the Duma on December 2nd which appears in *The Times*:—

Few speeches delivered in the Duma have created a deeper impression than that of the well-known Kursk Deputy, Purishkevitch, formerly a notorious reactionary but now devoting all his time to work for the Army. Speaking yesterday, the orator, while still avowing himself the most Right of the Right, declined to shut his eyes to the dangerous malady from which constituted authority was suffering or to the fact that the overwhelming majority of the country was on the side of the majority of the Duma, together with which it condemns the policy of the Government.

STARTLING ACCUSATIONS.

The speech took nearly two hours in delivery, and contained many startling facts and accusations, which were all the weightier because the good faith of their source was not open to the smallest doubt. The entire House roared when the speaker likened the members of the Cabinet to the twelve sleeping virgins. He assailed specifically and mercilessly M. Protopopoff, the food speculators, the censorship, and Germanic influence. He contended that the newspaper with which the Minister of the Interior was still connected was supported by the banks in which German capital predominated, and although the newspaper could not openly defend the German interests, it might easily insinuate that in paralysing German domination Russia would substitute for it English or French. The speaker asked why so many German prisoners were sent to places like Archangel and Turkestan, where they were acting as instructors? Why Germans everywhere were employed in munition factories? Why the German firm of Kunst und Albers still existed? He further definitely charged the Department of Communications under M. Tropoff with placing cars at the disposal of a certain General for the conveyance of mineral water which he manufactured, at a time when every car was needed for the transport of provisions. He also contended that this General obtained a loan of a million roubles from the same department for the construction of a railway from the mineral water factory. The entire series of facts showed that there was some malignant will, some strong hand pulling the strings on behalf of the Germans, despite the efforts of the Imperial Headquarters to defeat the foe.

In conclusion, M. Purishkevitch, turning to where the Ministers sat, adjured them to hasten to Imperial Headquarters, throw themselves at the feet of the Tsar, and implore him to open his eyes to the terrible actuality and not to permit the destinies of the country to be guided by persons in German pay.

The only other speech, that of Count Bobrinski, was almost wholly a fierce attack on M. Protopopoff, who during its delivery sat alongside M. Khvostoff, the ex Home Minister. At the close of the speech M. Protopopoff, obviously labouring under great excitement, rose and hastened to the Presidential tribune with a paper supposed to contain a request to be allowed to speak, but M. Rodzianko, previously apprized of the reception he would be likely to provoke, anticipated the movement by announcing that the Session was closed till the evening.

It is symptomatic that even the *Novoe Kremya* this morning declares, that so long as M. Protopopoff remains in the Cabinet it is hopeless to anticipate harmonious co-operation with the Duma, while there are the best grounds for believing that M. Trepoff himself is resolutely opposed to the Home Minister's continuance in office.

The Progressive *Edo* has sent to M. Sazonoff a telegram thanking him for the agreement as to the Dardanelles and Constantinople, achieved thanks to his talent and patriotism.

The list of aliens to whom certificates of naturalization were granted by the Home Secretary during November comprised 91 cases, made up as follows:—Five Americans, two Austrians, two Belgians, five Danish, eight Dutch, three French, 31 Germans, one Greek, five Italians, two Norwegians, 19 Russians, seven Swedish, one Swiss. Both the Austrians are British-born widows. Of the 31 Germans 30 are British-born widows, and one is a Belgian-born widow.

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COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/.=	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,—Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1916.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 14, 1914. 1512

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, June 12, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, March 27, 1916.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	Yen 48,000,000.0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... ...	" 30,000,000.0
RESERVE FUND	" 20,800,000.0

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIENLING
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
TSINGTAU	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO
Manager.
Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£60,000,000 = ($25,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£50,000,000 = ($24,166,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 9,237,149 = ($ 769,763.

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALEI,
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN.
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agent.
Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1915.

NOTICE

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK BINDING.

DONE AT

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY.

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Close Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

TO LET

TO LET.

FLATS in "Ewo Mess" No. 5, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 991

TO LET.

NO. 42 Eglin Street.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH,
SETH, AND FLEMING.
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET—FURNISHED.

3 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.
Apply to— H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1173

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.
Hongkong, April 28, 1916. 59

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Building.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
No. 21 Wong Nei Chong Road.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 *Great Russell Street*, W.C., F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E.C., T. B. BROWNE & Co., Ltd., 163 *Queen's Road, Victoria St.*, CLARKE, SON & PLATT, 85 *Gracechurch St.* E.C., G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 *Cornhill*, GORDON & GOTCH, 15 *St. Bride St.*, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 *Fleet Street*, C. MITCHELL & Co., *Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct*, E.C., D. J. KEYMER & Co., 3 *Whitefriars St.*, E.C., MATHER & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, *New Bridge St.*, E.C.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. SIMONT, 8 *North St. David Street, Edinburgh*.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYENCE FRERE & Co., 18 *Rue de la Grange, Bateli, Paris*.

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWNE, Ltd., *Æolian Hall, West 42nd Street, New York City*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco*.

FOOCHOW:—BROCKET & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney*.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., *Colombo*.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Singapore*.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., *Manila*.

SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD.

JAPAN:—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Kobe and Yokohama*.

CANTON:—PALELL & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.
Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

VISITING CARDS

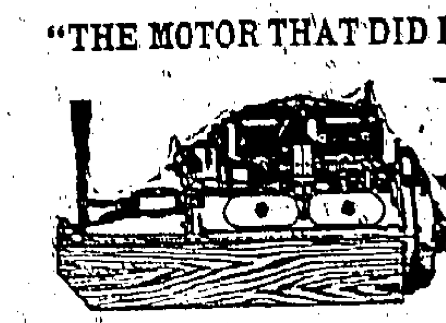
PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office

SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE.

4 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price, $13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, LD., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:

To Canton, Fatshan, Chan Chuen and Whampoa	2 cents for 1 ounce.
To Other Parts of China	4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	WEEK-DAYS	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M.; Regis. 5 P.M.; Letters 8 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M.; 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR	WEEK-DAYS		SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M.; 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.; 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.21	30.23	30.15
Temperature	61	54	60
Humidity	43	75	53
Direction of Wind	ESE	E	EAST
Force	4	2	4
Weather	b	b	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 15th—62
Lowest open air temperature on the 16th—53

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*.
Hongkong, Observatory, Jan. 16, 1917.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 15, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/3½
" On demand	2/3 9/16
" 30 days' sight	2/3¾
" 4 months' sight	2/3 13/16
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/4½
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/4¾
On Paris—	
On demand	317½
Credits, 4 months' sight	325
On New York—	
On demand	54¼
Credits, 60 days sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	166 nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	166 nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	97
On Manila—	
On demand	108½
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	106½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	51.20
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$8.65 n.
Silver (per oz.)	—
Bar Silver in Hongkong	18 % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cash	½ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents	½ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge, at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 17th to 23rd, 1917.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water: Hongkong Mean Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water: Height
		h m	high.	h m	feet.
Wed.	17	m 2 40	4.4	m 2 47	2.1
		3 43 a	5.3	11 25 a	2.0
Thur.	18	m 4 04	4.0	m 9 21	3.3
		4 34 a	6.4		
Fri.	19	m 6 23	3.3	m 0 48	2.3
		5 27 a	7.0	m 10 8	2.4
Sat.	20	m 7 48	2.5	m 1 44	1.6
		6 22 a	7.6	m 11 10	2.5
Sun.	21	m 48	2.9	m 2 29	0.9
		7 18 a	8.1	0 19 a	2.4
Mon.	22	m 9 34	4.0	m 3 9	0.3
		8 12 a	8.4	1 23 a	2.2
Tues.	23	m 10 12	4.8	m 2 40	0.1
		9 4 a	8.6	2 18 a	2.0

Temperature.

Hongkong, January 16, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	30.20
Do.	1 P.M.	30.13
Do.	4 P.M.	30.08
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	57
Do.	1 P.M.	60
Do.	4 P.M.	60
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	52
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	54
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	54
Do. Maximum		60
Do. Minimum over nigh		55

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BURNING ITCHING ECZEMA ON LIMB

Awful at Times. Started With Small Pimple. Getting Larger.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I had eczema on the calf of my left limb which started with a small pimple. It was of a wet nature and it irritated something awful. The burning and itching was awful at times and the water that came out would make the linen and clothing look as if they had been starched. The place got to be about the size of the palm of my hand and it kept on getting larger.

"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised so I sent for a sample. I found it was doing me good so I purchased more, and in four weeks I was completely healed." (Signed) H. Fairweather, 5, Hurst Rd., Belvedere, Kent, Eng., July 28, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	20 "
One hour	25 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every Subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 "
Hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—
single ...... 75 cents....1 hour.
return...... $1.00........2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single ...... $1.20........2 hours.
return ...... $1.50........4 "
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—
single ...... $1.75........2½ "
return ...... $2.00........5 "
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—
single ...... $2.00........3 "
return ...... $2.50........7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	.04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	.04 "
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	.04 "
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10 "
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 "
One hour	20 "
Two hours	35 "
Three "	50 "
Four "	60 "
Five "	70 "
Six "	75 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 "
Three "	60 "
Four "	75 "
Five "	85 "
Six "	90 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger
Quarter hour	$ .40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three "	2.00
Four "	2.40
Five "	2.80
Six "	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 11.45—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it is highest over the Eastern Sea and relatively low over the south part of the China Sea.

Fresh monsoon will prevail long the south-east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.45 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 16th January:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. and N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JANUARY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.		Begins.	
Jan. 16th,	6.53	a.m.	6.12	p.m.
" 17th,	6.53	"	6.13	"
" 18th,	6.53	"	6.14	"
" 19th,	6.53	"	6.15	"
" 20th,	6.53	"	6.15	"
" 21st,	6.53	"	6.16	"
" 22nd,	6.53	"	6.16	"
" 23rd,	6.53	"	6.17	"
" 24th,	6.53	"	6.18	"
" 25th,	6.52	"	6.18	"
" 26th,	6.52	"	6.19	"
" 27th,	6.52	"	6.20	"
" 28th,	6.51	"	6.21	"
" 29th,	6.51	"	6.21	"
" 30th,	6.51	"	6.22	"
" 31st,	6.51	"	6.23	"

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 16, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	30.26	32	90	SW	6	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.35	28	—	N	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.42	38	84	S	2	o
Sharp Pk	"	30.15	48	69	WNW	6	r
Amoy	9 a.	30.19	50	88	NW	1	b
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30.19	55	81	N	4	b
Taichu	"	30.13	50	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	30.13	50	—	NNE	2	b
Koshun	"	30.10	57	—	NE	6	b
Pescadores	"	30.13	57	—	N	7	b
Canton	6 a.	30.20	47	93	N	2	b
Hongkong	"	30.17	54	75	E	2	b
Gap Rock	"	30.18	—	—	ENE	6	c
Macao	"	30.17	52	87	N	2	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.12	57	67	NE	4	of
Tourane	"	30.04	63	—	WNW	1	ef
C. St. James	"	29.87	70	—	NE	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	30.00	68	88	ENE	4	r
Dagupan	"	29.86	72	86	SSE	2	b
Manila	"	29.58	70	96	—	0	b
Legaspi	"	29.81	75	86	NNE	4	o
Tacloban	"	29.79	75	96	NW	2	s
Iloilo	"	29.81	75	91	N	4	o
Surigao	"	29.79	77	91	NNE	1	o
Labuan	"	29.76	70	92	N	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*.
Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 16, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHARE REPORT.

JANUARY 16TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Q'tions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$700 b.	£2.5 interim	6½ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $50	$377½ b.	$7 final a/c 1914 and Interim of $15 a/c 1915.	6½ p.c.
North Chinas £5	T. 156	Final div. of 15% making 27½ % a/c 1916	
Unions $100	$900 b.	Final of $20 and bonus $10 a/c 1914. Interim of $30 a/c 1915	
Yangtszes $60	$255	Final of $15 making $18 for 1914 and int. of $6 on account 1915	6½ p.c.
			8 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires $20	$154	$7 and bonus $2 for 1914.	8½ p.c.
Hongkong Fires $50	$375	$27 for 1914	7 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$116 b.	$4 final and $3 bonus, making $14 a/c 1915-16	11½ p.c.
Steamboats $15	$20½ b.	$1 for 1915	4½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas:— (Preferred) £5	$43 s.	6/- for 1915	
(Deferred) £5	$182½ b.	10/- Bonus	6 p.c.
		6/- for 1915	6½ p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	168/-	2/- a/c 1915 Coupon 25; 5/- a/c 1915 Coupon 26	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry" $10	$38 s.	$1.65 dividend 45 cents Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	8½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$127½ ss.	$12 for 1910	10½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars P. 20	$36 b.	$5 for 1915	
MINING.			
Kailans £1	38/-	1/- a/c 1915/16, Coupons No.	
Langkats gdrs. 10	T. 23	Tls. 1 for 1916	4 p.c.
Raubs £1	$2.40		
Tronoh Mines £1	21/6	3/- a/c 1916	
Ural Caspians £1	32/3	9 % for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $50	$85 s.	$3½ for 1916	4 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $50	$127	$5 for 1915	2½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 88 ss.	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16	5½ p.c.
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100	T. 96	Tls. 5 for 1915	3½ p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels $	$115 s.	$5 a/c half year 30-6-16.	4½ p.c.
Central Estates $100	$180 s.	$7 a/c 1915	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands $100	$95 b.	Interim div. of $3½	7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $10	$6.80 b.	35 cents for 1915	5½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $30	$33 s.	$2½ for 1915	6 p.c.
West Points $50	$50 s.	Interim of $2	4½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 99	6 % interim a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 145	Tls. 16 for year ending 31-10-15	10½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 114 ss.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 14½	Tls. 1½ for 1915	8 p.c.
Yangtszepoos T. 5	T. 5½		10½ p.c.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $12	$8 s.	72 cts. for 1915	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers $5	$4½ b.	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	
China-Providents $10	$9 b.	70 cents for 1915	7½ p.c.
Dairy Farms $6	$25½	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	6½ p.c.
Green Islands $10	$11.65 ss.	60 cents for 1915	5 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $10	$23	$3½ for 1915/1916	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ices $25	$160	$2 on a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes $10	$34½	$1 interim 1916	8½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/.	$7 b. 7.05 ss.	7 % interim a/c 1916 cents 16½ per share	4½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$9½		
Peak Tramways $10	$10	7 % for 1915/1916	7½ p.c.
do. (new) $1	$1		
Steam Laundry $5	$3½	25 cents for 1915/1916	6½ p.c.
Union Waterboats $10	$16	$1 for 1915	6¼ p.c.
Watsons $10	$6½ b.	70 cents for 1915	
William Powell $7	$6½ b.	60 cents for 1913/1914	10 p.c.

s.—sellers. ss.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add.: "RIALTO." MOXON & TAYLOR
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